

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
MIDDLE DIVISION

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
ND OF ALABAMA

PAMELA FLOYD, STACIE H. RICHARDS, and  
ANN RUTLEDGE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WYETH, a corporation; STACY STUBBLEFIELD,  
an individual; MICHAEL T. SULLIVAN, an  
individual; and BETSY R. WEAVER, an individual,

Defendants.

Civil Action Number  
03-C-2564-M

**ENTERED**

OCT 20 2003

REMAND ORDER

Because the removing Defendant has failed to carry its heavy burden of proof of fraudulent joinder, and the attendant lack of complete diversity of the parties, this case is hereby REMANDED to the Circuit Court of Marshall County, Alabama, from whence it was improvidently removed.

The costs of this action are hereby taxed against the removing Defendant.

Done this 20<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2003.

U.W. Clemon  
Chief United States District Judge  
U.W. Clemon



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FILED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NOV 21 2003

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

CLERK *mon*  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DIST. OF ALA.

SHARON C. CRITTENDEN,  
et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WYETH, a corporation,  
et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.  
03-T-920-N

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989).

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Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motions to remand, filed on September 30 and October 15, 2003 (doc. nos. 9, 13, and 14), are granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Covington County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 21st day of November, 2003.

  
MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

FILED  
03 DEC 12 PM 2:02  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

STEPHANIE TERRELL, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

CV-03-BE-2876-S

kl  
ENTERED  
DEC 12 2003

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER REMANDING CASE TO STATE COURT

The case comes before the court on Plaintiff's Motion to Remand (Doc. 10). Having reviewed the pleadings and briefs of counsel, the court is not persuaded that the plaintiffs failed to state a viable claim against the non-diverse defendant, or that the non-diverse defendant was fraudulently joined, and, therefore, the court is not persuaded that the case was properly removed for the reasons stated below.

The defendants removed this case to federal court on October 23, 2003 from the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Alabama. Although the complaint purports to state claims against corporate defendants who admittedly are not Alabama residents, it also names as a defendant Pam Parker, admittedly a resident of Alabama, whose presence precludes removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1441. Defendants argue, however, that Ms. Parker is fraudulently joined.

The standard for successfully removing a case from state to federal court is a high one, and the burden rests heavily upon the removing party to establish that federal jurisdiction exists. See Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989); Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). This burden is especially high when the defendants allege fraudulent joinder as the basis for subject matter jurisdiction. See Pacheco de Perez v. AT&T Company, 139 F.3d 1368, 1381 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). In making the fraudulent joinder determination, a district court "must evaluate factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and resolve any uncertainties about the applicable law in plaintiff's favor." Pacheco de Perez, 139 F.3d at 1380.

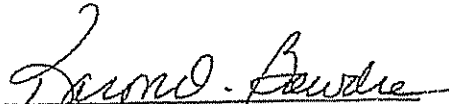
To establish fraudulent joinder, the removing party must show either (a) that the plaintiff would have no possibility to establish a cause of action against non-diverse defendants in state court, or (b) that the plaintiff's pleading of jurisdictional facts have been made fraudulently. Cabelcata, 883 F.2d at 1561. Furthermore, "[i]f there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to state court." See Coker, 709 F.2d at 1440-41; see also Pacheco de Perez, 139 F.3d at 1380 ("Where a plaintiff states even a colorable claim against the resident defendant, joinder is proper and the case should be remanded to state court.").

This court must construe removal jurisdiction narrowly, *with all doubts resolved in favor of remand*. See University of So. Ala. v. American Tobacco Co., 168 F.3d 405, 411 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999) (emphasis added). In making its determination, the court should not speculate about the fatality of the plaintiff's claim in state court. Id.

Although the plaintiffs' claims against defendant Parker appear to raise novel questions of Alabama state law, this court will not speculate that the plaintiffs have *no* possibility of establishing a cause of action against this non-diverse defendant. Little, if any, discovery has been done to date in this case; thus, it would be premature for this court to make rash decisions regarding the nature and timing of the injuries sustained by the plaintiffs, or the employment history of defendant Parker. Nor can the court conclusively determine that the plaintiffs would not be successful in urging its various theories under Alabama law.

Because the defendants have not clearly proven that this court has jurisdiction based on diversity under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, and because this court must resolve *all* doubts in favor of remand, the Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand is hereby GRANTED. The clerk is ordered to transfer the file on this case back to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Alabama.

DONE and ORDERED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2004.

  
KARON OWEN BOWDRE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

01/23/2004 14:55 FAX 2052623536  
SENT BY: MORRIS & MCANNALLY L.L.C.;

K Stephen Jackson PC  
334 589 1821; JAN-23-04 2:25PM;

0002  
PAGE 2/3

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

FILED

JAN 23 2004

SAPA BLAIR, et al .

Plaintiffs,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

CLERK  
U. S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DIST. OF ALA

CIVIL ACTION NO. 03-T-1251-S

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1562 (11th Cir. 1989).

Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1350 (11th Cir. 1996).

EOD

January 23, 2004

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SENT BY: MORRIS & MCANNALLY L.L.C.;

K Stephen Jackson PC  
334 589 1821; JAN-23-04 2:26PM;

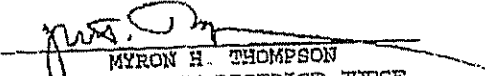
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PAGE 3/3

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on December 30, 2003 (Doc. No. 7), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Dale County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2004.

  
MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



01/23/2004 14:55 FAX 2052523536

K Stephen Jackson PC

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FILED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

JAN 23 2004

CLERK  
U. S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DIST. OF ALA.

RITA BRUNSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 03-T-1167-S

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiff's motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiff that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiff has colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989).

Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiff has reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

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K Stephen Jackson PC

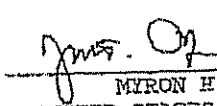
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Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiff's motion to remand, filed on December 16, 2003 (Doc. No. 11), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Geneva County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 28<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2004.

  
MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

01/23/2004 14:55 FAX 2052523506

R Stephen Jackson PC

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION FILED

JAN 23 2004

VALERIE BALLARD, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

$$v_-$$

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DIST. OF ALA.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 03-T-1255-N

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalaceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989).

Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tabscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

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01/23/2004 14:56 FAX 2052523636

K Stephen Jackson PC


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Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on January 6, 2004 (Doc. No. 8), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Covington County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of January, 2004.

  
MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
EASTERN DIVISION

04 JAN 30 PM 3:46

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

SANDRA STOREY,

Plaintiff,

v.

WYETH, INC., WYETH  
PHARMACEUTICAL, and  
ANTHONY CHERRY,

Defendants.

CV-04-BE-27-E

ENTERED

JAN 30 2004

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER REMANDING CASE TO STATE COURT

The case comes before the court on the plaintiff's "Motion to Remand" (Doc. 5). Having reviewed the entirety of the pleadings and briefs of counsel, the court hereby GRANTS the motion to remand. The court is not persuaded that the plaintiffs failed to state a viable claim against the non-diverse defendant, or that the non-diverse defendant was fraudulently joined, and, thus, is not persuaded that the case was properly removed for the reasons stated below.

The defendants removed this case to federal court on January 7, 2004, from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama. Although the complaint purports to state claims against corporate defendants who admittedly are not Alabama residents, it also names as a defendant Anthony Cherry, admittedly a resident of Alabama, whose presence precludes removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1441. Defendants argue, however, that Mr. Cherry is fraudulently joined.

The standard for successfully removing a case from state to federal court is a high one,

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and the burden rests heavily upon the removing party to establish that federal jurisdiction exists. See Cabalcata v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989); Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). This burden is especially high when the defendants allege fraudulent joinder as the basis for subject matter jurisdiction. See Pacheco de Perez v. A.I.&T. Company, 139 F.3d 1368, 1381 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). In making the fraudulent joinder determination, a district court "must evaluate factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and resolve any uncertainties about the applicable law in plaintiff's favor." Pacheco de Perez, 139 F.3d at 1380.

To establish fraudulent joinder, the removing party must show either (a) that the plaintiff would have no possibility of establishing a cause of action against a non-diverse defendant in state court, or (b) that the plaintiff's pleading of jurisdictional facts has been made fraudulently. Cabalcata, 883 F.2d at 1561. Furthermore, "[i]f there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to state court." Coker, 709 F.2d at 1440-41; see also Pacheco de Perez, 139 F.3d at 1380 ("Where a plaintiff states even a colorable claim against the resident defendant, joinder is proper and the case should be remanded to state court").

This court must construe removal jurisdiction narrowly, *with all doubts resolved in favor of remand*. See University of So. Ala. v. American Tobacco Co., 168 F.3d 405, 411 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). In making its determination, the court should not speculate about the futility of the plaintiff's claim in state court. *Id.*


Although whether the plaintiff will be able to successfully prove Mr. Cherry's liability is unclear, this court will not speculate that the plaintiff has no possibility of establishing its claims

of negligence and fraud against this non-diverse defendant. Little, if any, discovery has been done to date in this case; thus, this court cannot make rash decisions regarding actions made by the defendants and their resulting consequences. Nor can the court conclusively determine that the plaintiff would not be successful in urging her various theories under Alabama law.

Similarly, the court is not prepared to conclude that the plaintiff's fraud claims should be struck for lack of specificity. While the complaint is indicative of a "form" pleading, it adequately informs the defendants of the nature of the fraud.

Because the defendants have not clearly proven that this court has jurisdiction based on diversity under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, and because this court must resolve all doubts in favor of remand, the Plaintiff's Motion to Remand is hereby GRANTED. The clerk is ordered to transfer the file on this case back to the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama.

DONE and ORDERED this 30<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2004.

  
KARON OWEN BOWDRE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
EASTERN DIVISION

04 FEB -9 AM 10:15

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

SANDRA CASH,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 03-RRA-3378-E

ENTERED  
FEB - 3 2004

MEMORANDUM OF DECISION

This action was removed from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama. The plaintiff has filed a motion to remand. The complaint alleges that she suffered valvular heart disease as a result of taking the drug Pondimin or Redux. (The defendants state that the plaintiff took Pondimin only.) The question before the court is whether defendant Anthony Cherry, Wyeth's sales representative, was fraudulently joined as a defendant in order to defeat diversity jurisdiction.

Remand must be granted if there is a possibility that the state court would find that the plaintiff has stated a claim against the defendant in question. *Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co.*, 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). Evidence may be considered as well as the allegations in the complaint:

To determine whether the case should be remanded, the district court must evaluate the factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and must resolve any uncertainties about state substantive law in favor of the plaintiff. *Id.* at 549. The federal court makes these determinations based on the plaintiff's pleadings at the



time of removal; but the court may consider affidavits and deposition transcripts submitted by the parties.

*Crowe v. Coleman*, 113 F.3d 1536, 1538 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997), quoting *B, Inc. v. Miller Brewing Co.*, 663 F.2d 545, 549 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Unit A 1981). Along with other submissions, the defendants have submitted the affidavit of Cherry, and the plaintiff has presented the affidavit of her doctor, Omar Khalaf. The parties have not conducted discovery.

The complaint alleges the following against Cherry:

2.2 Upon information and belief the positive tortious acts which were committed by the Sales Rep Defendant in his individual and/or corporate capacity, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Sales Rep Defendant failed to convey adequate warnings to the Plaintiff through the prescribing physician set forth above regarding the risks of prescribing fenfluramine (Pondimin®) and dexfenfluramine (Redux™);
- b. Sales Rep Defendant was in the business of marketing, promoting, selling and/or distributing the unreasonably dangerous pharmaceutical drug fenfluramine (Pondimin®) and dexfenfluramine (Redux™) which has caused harm to the Plaintiff SANDRA CASH;
- c. Sales Rep Defendant negligently distributed, marketed, advertised and/or promoted the drugs fenfluramine (Pondimin®) and dexfenfluramine (Redux™);
- d. Sales Rep Defendant made fraudulent and reckless misrepresentations regarding the character, safety and efficacy of the drug fenfluramine (Pondimin®) and dexfenfluramine (Redux™), and;
- e. Sales Rep Defendant, with knowledge of unreasonable risks associated with the ingestion of fenfluramine (Pondimin®) and dexfenfluramine (Redux™), alone and/or in combination with phentermine continued to make misrepresentations regarding the character, safety and efficacy of drug fenfluramine (Pondimin®) and dexfenfluramine (Redux™), while providing and/or offering incentives, rebates, reimbursements, perks, and/or other consideration to Plaintiff's prescribing physician

in furtherance of attempting to influence the prescribing of said diet drugs.

23. Defendant Anthony Cherry is a citizen of Calhoun County and is over nineteen years of age. At all times material hereto, this Defendant was in the business of promoting, marketing, developing, selling and/or distributing the pharmaceutical drugs fenfluramine and/or dexfenfluramine in the State of Alabama and did market, develop, sell, detail and/or distribute said drugs to Plaintiff, Sandra Cash's prescribing physician, Omar Khalaf, M.D. This defendant was also involved in a conspiracy to conceal certain information relating to the dangers associated with the subject drug products from the consuming public, including but not limited to Plaintiff.

*Complaint*, ¶¶22-23 (emphasis added). Thus, the complaint alleges that Cherry failed to warn of the dangers of Pondimin, negligently marketed and distributed this dangerous drug, recklessly and intentionally misrepresented its dangers, and conspired to conceal its dangers.

The defendants state that under Alabama law the plaintiff clearly cannot state a claim against Cherry. They cite law holding that, absent personal participation, an employee is not liable for the negligence of his employer, that the fraud and conspiracy claims are not pled with particularity, and that a conspiracy claim fails when the claims underlying the conspiracy fail. Moreover, they factually contend that Cherry said nothing about Pondimin whatsoever. Relying on Cherry's affidavit, the defendants state that Cherry did not even promote Pondimin, that Wyeth composed warnings and other information concerning Pondimin for Cherry, who was not a part of that process, and that Cherry did not have the expertise to question the accuracy of any information supplied by Wyeth. Cherry further states in his affidavit that he was unaware of any association between Pondimin and the heart disease of which the plaintiff complains, and he made no representation whatsoever concerning this

drug. The defendants assert in their written opposition to remand that this evidence is uncontroverted. However, Dr. Khalaf states that Cherry visited his office and "promoted and marketed" Pondimin, *Khalaf Affidavit*, ¶13, and that Cherry "continuously represented that [Pondimin and Redux] were safe and effective. Also, [Cherry] represented to [him] that the drugs were safe and effective for long term use," *id.* at ¶6.<sup>1</sup> Khalaf additionally states:

The reliance I placed on Mr. Cherry and Mr. Lavender regarding safety issues for Pondimin and Redux was made even more critical by the fact that warnings to physicians prescribing Pondimin and Redux that these drugs could cause valvular heart disease were not contained in the Physicians' Desk Reference ("PDR") until the 1998 edition, which was after Pondimin and Redux were withdrawn from the market.

*Id.* at ¶7.

#### Whether to Defer to MDL Judge

The defendants want the court to allow this remand issue to go to the MDL court. In her motion to remand, the plaintiff responds that in an MDL hearing the judge "indicated a preference" for all remand motions to be handled by the various district courts. In their written opposition to remand, the defendants respond that a copy of the transcript of the 1998 hearing stating such "sentiments" has not been supplied by the plaintiff. The defendants, however, do not deny that the judge did, in fact, indicate such a preference.

The defendants refer to statements in an August, 2003 memorandum written by the MDL judge:

Materials presented to the court by the defendants included information sent to Wyeth's sales force. In "Questions and Answers About Pondimin" and in the Pondimin "Fact Sheet" it is stated that Pondimin is for short-term use.

[R]ecurrent issues have continued to emerge in connection with motions to remand to state courts cases removed by Wyeth on the basis of diversity of citizenship. We have now developed a broader perspective than is usually available to individual transferor courts in dealing with widespread efforts fraudulently to join Phentermine manufacturers as a tactic to thwart removal of cases to the federal courts. Likewise, we are continuing to address the fraudulent joinder of individual physicians and pharmacies as defendants as a means to prevent removal. Many of these issues have common patterns as well as ramifications far beyond any specific case. Again, we believe these issues are best resolved in a uniform manner through the coordinated proceedings of MDL 1203. :

This memorandum was addressing motions to remand all pending *cases* to the various transferor courts on the ground that the MDL had done its work. The court gave several reasons why the cases should not be remanded to the transferor courts, one of which was that, after all its work, the MDL had developed a "broader perspective than is usually available" to the transferor courts in dealing with motions to remand to state courts based on fraudulent joinder.

Also, the defendants cite *In re Ivy*, 901 F.2d 7, 9 (2d Cir. 1990):

Agent Orange cases are particularly well-suited for multidistrict transfer, even where their presence in federal court is subject to a pending jurisdictional objection. The jurisdictional issue in question is easily capable of arising in hundreds or even thousands of cases in district courts throughout the nation. That issue, however, involves common questions of law and fact, some or all of which relate to the Agent Orange class action and settlement, *see In re "Agent Orange" Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 611 F.Supp. 1396 (E.D.N.Y.1985), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part*, 818 F.2d 179 (2d Cir.1987), *cert. denied*, 487 U.S. 1234, 108 S.Ct. 2899, 101 L.Ed.2d 932 (1988), and there are real economies in transferring such cases to Judge Weinstein, who has been handling the Agent Orange litigation for several years, *see In re "Agent Orange" Prod. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 381, 818 F.2d 145, 154-59 (2d Cir.1987) (describing history of proceedings before Judge Weinstein), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 1004, 108 S.Ct. 695, 98 L.Ed.2d 647 (1988). Once transferred, the jurisdictional objections can be heard and resolved by a single court and reviewed at the appellate level in due course. Consistency as well as economy is thus served. We hold, therefore, that the MDL

Panel has jurisdiction to transfer a case in which a jurisdictional objection is pending, *cf. United States v. United Mine Workers*, 330 U.S. 258, 290, 67 S.Ct. 677, 694, 91 L.Ed. 884 (1947) (district court has authority to issue injunction while jurisdictional questions are pending), that objection to be resolved by the transferee court.

*Id.* at 9. This language points out what lies at the heart of MDL litigation: common questions of law or fact.

The question of whether Cherry was negligent or made fraudulent statements is specific to this case. The MDL court would not be in a better position to decide remand than this court. Also, this court has heard oral argument and considered the parties' contentions. Wherefore, the court will exercise its discretion to decide the question of fraudulent joinder.

#### Whether There Is Fraudulent Joinder

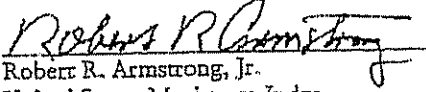
The defendants' argument against remand is premised upon the evidence being uncontroverted that Cherry did not promote or market or make any representation to Dr. Khalaf about Pondimin. If that were true, the motion to remand might be due to be denied. But there is clearly a factual dispute about what Cherry did and said, as Dr. Khalaf states that Cherry visited his office, promoted and marketed Pondimin, and represented that Pondimin was safe and effective for long-term use. Wherefore, there is at least a possibility that the plaintiff has a claim against Cherry.

#### Decision

For the reasons stated above, the court has decided to exercise its discretion to decide

the remand issue, this is not a case of fraudulent joinder, and the motion to remand is due to be granted for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. An appropriate order will be entered.

DONE this 2nd day of February, 2004.

  
Robert R. Armstrong, Jr.  
United States Magistrate Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

JEVENARI MARSHAL, DIANE POLITO,  
and MAXINE SMITHEY,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WYETH, INC., WYETH  
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,  
BEN LAVENDER, and WILLIAM OWEN,

Defendants.

**ENTERED**

FEB 18 2004

Case No. CV-04-TMP-179-S

04 FEB 18 PM 1:56  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ORDER OF REMAND

This cause is before the court on the plaintiffs' emergency motion to remand, filed January 30, 2004. The motion has been briefed by both sides, and the court finds that the action is due to be remanded.

Procedure History

Plaintiffs Marshal, Polito, and Smithey filed their joint complaint against defendants Wyeth, Inc., and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Inc., (hereinafter collectively "Wyeth") and two of Wyeth's pharmaceutical salesmen, Lavender and Owen, in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, on December 30, 2003. It alleges claims for "strict liability (defective product)," "strict liability-failure to warn," "strict liability-failure to test," negligence, breach of warranties, fraud and misrepresentation, negligent and reckless misrepresentation, and conspiracy to defraud and fraudulently conceal, all arising from the plaintiffs' use of one or both of certain diet medications manufactured and distributed by Wyeth, formerly known as American Home Products, Inc. In particular, the complaint alleges that Wyeth manufactured, marketed, and distributed two drugs,

Pondimin (fenfluramine) and Redux (dexfenfluramine), which later were recognized as associated with several medical problems, including primary pulmonary hypertension and heart valve defects. Plaintiffs allege that their doctors prescribed one or both of these drugs to them and, consequently, have suffered medical injuries due to that use. With respect to defendants Lavender and Owen, plaintiffs contend that these salesmen were one of the primary sources by which Wyeth communicated to physicians the risks and benefits associated with use of these medications and, further, that these defendants either innocently, negligently, or recklessly failed to reveal to physicians all of the information known about the risks of using Pondimin and Redux.

Defendants timely removed the action to this court on January 29, 2004, contending that the court has original diversity jurisdiction because Lavender and Owen, both Alabama residents, are fraudulently joined and should be dismissed for purposes of establishing subject-matter jurisdiction. Plaintiffs have replied in their emergency motion, filed the next day, that Lavender and Owen are not fraudulently joined and that the removal to this court was intended to do nothing more than delay the case long enough for it to be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to be joined with an MDL case pending there. Hence, the plaintiffs have requested the court to consider their remand motion on an expedited basis before the case can be transferred to the MDL court.

#### Fraudulent Joinder

The parties agree that the case involves more than \$75,000 in controversy and that the plaintiffs' citizenship is diverse from that of Wyeth. They also agree that Lavender and Owen are Alabama residents and, therefore, not diverse from the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs assert for that reason that no diversity jurisdiction exists, the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the removal was improper,



and the case is due to be remanded to the state circuit court. Defendants maintain, however, that Lavender and Owens were fraudulently joined by plaintiffs simply to defeat diversity jurisdiction and, therefore, their presence in the case should be ignored for jurisdictional purposes. As the basis for this contention, defendants have offered evidence that Lavender and Owen did not sell or promote the drug Pondimin at all and that they knew nothing about the medical risks associated with Redux. Consequently, defendants argue, there is no possibility of a recovery against either Lavender or Owen, making their joinder in this action fraudulent.

The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals addressed the issue of removal grounded on diversity jurisdiction when it is alleged that a non-diverse defendant has been fraudulently joined in Crowe v. Coleman, 113 F.3d 1536 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). There the court stated:

In a removal case alleging fraudulent joinder, the removing party has the burden of proving that either: (1) there is no possibility the plaintiff can establish a cause of action against the resident defendant; or (2) the plaintiff has fraudulently pled jurisdictional facts to bring the resident defendant into state court. Cabalceira v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). The burden of the removing party is a 'heavy one.' B. Inc. v. Miller Brewing Co., 663 F.2d 545, 549 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Unit A 1981).

Id. at 1538. The standard is onerous because, absent fraudulent joinder, the plaintiffs have the absolute right to choose their forum. Courts must keep in mind that the plaintiff is the master of his complaint and has the right to choose how and where he will fight his battle.

This consequence makes sense given the law that "absent fraudulent joinder, plaintiff has the right to select the forum, to elect whether to sue joint tortfeasors and to prosecute his own suit in his own way to a final determination." Parks v. The New York Times Co., 308 F.2d 474, 478 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1962). The strict construction of removal statutes also prevents "exposing the plaintiff to the possibility that he will win a final judgment in federal court, only to have it determined that the court lacked jurisdiction on removal," see Cowart Iron Works, Inc. v. Phillips Constr. Co., Inc., 507 F. Supp. 740, 744 (S.D. Ga.1981)(quoting 14A C. Wright, A. Miller & E.

Cooper, Federal Practice and Procedure § 3721), a result that is costly not only for the plaintiff, but for all the parties and for society when the case must be re-litigated.

Id.

To establish fraudulent joinder of a resident defendant, the burden of proof on the removing party is a "heavy one," requiring clear and convincing evidence. Although affidavits and depositions may be considered, the court must not undertake to decide the merits of the claim while deciding whether there is a *possibility* a claim exists. The Crowe court reiterated:

While 'the proceeding appropriate for resolving a claim of fraudulent joinder is similar to that used for ruling on a motion for summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(b),' B. Inc. v. Miller Brewing Co., 663 F.2d 545, 549, n.9 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir., Unit A 1981)], the jurisdictional inquiry 'must not subsume substantive determination.' Id. at 550. Over and over again, we stress that 'the trial court must be certain of its jurisdiction before embarking upon a safari in search of a judgment on the merits.' Id. at 548-49. When considering a motion for remand, federal courts are not to weigh the merits of a plaintiff's claim beyond determining whether it is an arguable one under state law. See id. 'If there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that joinder was proper and remand the case to state court.' Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440-41 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983), *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in* Georgetown Manor, Inc. v. Ethan Allen, Inc., 991 F.2d 1533 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

Id. (Emphasis added).

More recently, in Tillman v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, 253 F.3d 1302, 1305 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001), the court of appeals emphasized the limits of the fraudulent joinder analysis, saying:

For removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1441 to be proper, no defendant can be a citizen of the state in which the action was brought. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). Even if a named defendant is such a citizen, however, it is appropriate for a federal court to dismiss such a defendant and retain diversity jurisdiction if the complaint shows there is no possibility that the plaintiff can establish any cause of action against that defendant. See Triggs v. John Crump Toyota, Inc., 154 F.3d 1284, 1287 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). "If there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to the state court." Coker v. Amoco

Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440-41 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983), *superceded by statute on other grounds as stated in Wilson v. General Motors Corp.*, 888 F.2d 779 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). "The plaintiff need not have a winning case against the allegedly fraudulent defendant; he need only have a *possibility* of stating a valid cause of action in order for the joinder to be legitimate." Triggs, 154 F.3d at 1287 (emphasis in original).

See also Tillman v. R.J. Revnolds Tobacco, 340 F.3d 1277, 1279 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003) ("[I]f there is a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to state court.") Clearly, the fraudulent joinder issue does not permit the court to examine the merits of the claim asserted against a non-diverse defendant beyond seeking to determine whether there is "a possibility" that a state court might find a valid claim to be stated.

In this case, the court is persuaded that the plaintiffs have stated a legally possible claim against the non-diverse defendants, Lavender and Owen, in the form negligent fraud claims. To state such a possible claim, the plaintiffs need only allege that Lavender and Owens misrepresented certain material facts about the risks associated with use of Pondimin<sup>1</sup> and Redux and that plaintiffs, through their physicians, reasonably relied upon such misrepresentations. It is unimportant that Lavender and Owen did not know of the risks and, therefore, did not *intentionally* misrepresent the risks associated with these drugs. Alabama law recognizes an action for innocent or negligent

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<sup>1</sup> Lavender and Owen have given affidavits in which they state they never sold, marketed, or promoted the drug Pondimin. They reason from this and the fact that plaintiff Smithey took only Pondimin that there is no possibility that, at the very least, Smithey has any claim against them. They nonetheless admit that when questioned by physicians about Pondimin, they attempted to provide answers based on the information they received from Wyeth. Thus, it remains "possible," as alleged in the complaint, that they made misstatements about the risks of use of Pondimin as well as Redux. Whether that "possibility" is something that can be developed factually goes to the merits of the claim and is beyond the fraudulent joinder analysis the court must undertake.

misrepresentation as well as for reckless and intentional misrepresentations. For example, the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals has explained:

An innocent misrepresentation is as much a legal fraud as an intended misrepresentation. The good faith of a party in making what proves to be a material misrepresentation is immaterial as to whether there was an actionable fraud. Smith v. Reynolds Metals Co., 497 So. 2d 93 (Ala. 1986). Under the statute, even though a misrepresentation be made by mistake and innocent of any intent to deceive, if it is a material fact and is acted upon with belief in its truth by the one to whom it is made, it may constitute legal fraud. Mid-State Homes, Inc. v. Startley, 366 So. 2d 734 (Ala. Civ. App. 1979)

Goggans v. Realty Sales & Mortgage, 675 So. 2d 441, 443 (Ala. Civ. App., 1996); see also Cain v. Saunders, 813 So. 2d 891 (Ala. Civ. App. 2001).

Even if the court assumes that Lavender and Owen did not know of the PPH and valvular heart disease risks associated with these drugs and, therefore, did not recklessly or intentionally misstate what *they* knew, their innocent misrepresentations, at least as alleged by the complaint, understating the risks constitute a "possible" cause of action in Alabama. As long as it is possible that a state court may find that the complaint states a claim against the non-diverse defendant, even if it is a claim with poor prospects of ultimate success, the non-diverse defendant has not been fraudulently joined and the case must be remanded for lack of proper diversity jurisdiction.

The court is persuaded that the defendants have not carried the "heavy burden" of showing fraudulent joinder of Lavender and Owen. There is a possibility that the plaintiffs can state a claim against them, as sales representatives who met with physicians and answered questions regarding the risks and benefits of these drugs, for negligently or innocently misrepresenting the material facts concerning the risks associated with the drugs. At the very least, the claim against Lavender and

Owen is not so clearly lacking in substance that the court assuredly has subject-matter jurisdiction of this case. Questions must be resolved in favor of remand. In a contested removal, a presumption exists in favor of remanding the case to state court; accordingly, all disputes of fact must be resolved in favor of the plaintiff and all ambiguities of law must be resolved in favor of remand. Crowe v. Coleman, 113 F.3d 1536 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997); Whitt v. Sherman International Corp., 147 F.3d 1325 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Because Lavender and Owen are not fraudulently joined in this action, diversity jurisdiction is lacking and the court must remand the case to the state court.

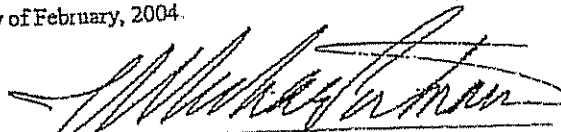
#### Order

Based on the foregoing considerations, it is therefore, ORDERED that the plaintiffs' motion to remand is due to be and hereby is GRANTED. Upon the expiration of fifteen (15) days from the date of this Order, the Clerk is DIRECTED to REMAND this action to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, unless stayed by further Order of the court.

Any party may seek a review of this Order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a) within ten (10) days after entry of this Order. Failure to seek a review may be deemed consent to the entry of this Order. See Roell v. Withrow, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 123 S. Ct. 1696, 155 L. Ed. 2d 775 (2003).

The Clerk is DIRECTED to forward a copy of the foregoing to all counsel of record

DONE this 18<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2004.



T. MICHAEL PUTNAM  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

04 FEB 23 PM 3:34

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

JUANITA JOHNSON, LORETTA SUE  
KERCE, MYRTICE D. MILLS,  
VICKIN PARSONS, DEENA L. PHILLIPS,  
LINDA J. PIPER, BRENDA J. ROTH,  
ALLISON L. WEST,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WYETH, a corporation; DAVID WURM, an  
individual, et al.,

Defendants.

**ENTERED**

FEB 23 2004

Case No. CV-04-TMP-224-S

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND REMAND ORDER

This cause is before the court on the plaintiffs' motion to remand and for sanctions (Doc. 8)

filed February 10, 2004, as well as defendant Wyeth's motion to stay pending transfer to the Multi-District Litigation court (Doc. 10), filed February 17, 2004. For the reasons expressed below, the court finds that the motion for remand is due to be granted, the motion for sanctions denied, and the motion for a stay denied.

Procedure History

Plaintiffs filed their joint complaint against defendants Wyeth and one of Wyeth's pharmaceutical salesmen, David Wurm, in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, on January 5, 2004. They allege claims under the Alabama Extended Manufacturers Liability Doctrine ("AEMLD") and for product liability-failure to warn, breach of the implied warranty of

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merchantability, negligence, wantonness, fraud, misrepresentation, and suppression, all arising from the plaintiffs' use of one or both of certain diet medications manufactured and distributed by Wyeth, formerly known as American Home Products, Inc. In particular, the complaint alleges that Wyeth manufactured, marketed, and distributed two drugs, Pondimin (fenfluramine) and Redux (dexfenfluramine), which later were recognized as associated with several medical problems, including primary pulmonary hypertension and valvular heart disease. Plaintiffs allege that their doctors prescribed one or both of these drugs to them and, consequently, have suffered medical injuries due to that use. With respect to defendant Wurm, plaintiffs contend that this salesman was one of the primary sources by which Wyeth communicated to physicians the risks and benefits associated with use of these medications and, further, that he either innocently, negligently, or recklessly failed to reveal to plaintiffs' physicians all of the information known about the risks of using Pondimin and Redux.

Defendants timely removed the action to this court on February 4, 2004, contending that the court has original diversity jurisdiction because Wurm is fraudulently joined and should be dismissed for purposes of establishing subject-matter jurisdiction. Plaintiffs have replied in their motion to remand that Wurm is not fraudulently joined and that the removal to this court was intended to do nothing more than delay the case long enough for it to be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to be joined with an MDL case pending there. Hence, the plaintiffs have requested the court to consider their remand motion on an expedited basis before the case can be transferred to the MDL court.

Fraudulent Joinder

The parties agree that the case involves more than \$75,000 in controversy and that the plaintiffs' citizenship is diverse from that of Wyeth. They also agree that Wurm, a pharmaceutical representative employed by Wyeth and its predecessor, American Home Products, Inc., is an Alabama resident and, therefore, not diverse from the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs assert for that reason that no diversity jurisdiction exists, the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the removal was improper, and the case is due to be remanded to the state circuit court. Defendants maintain, however, that Wurm was fraudulently joined by plaintiffs simply to defeat diversity jurisdiction and, therefore, his presence in the case should be ignored for jurisdictional purposes. As the basis for this contention, defendants have offered evidence that Wurm did not sell or promote the drug Pondimin at all and that he knew nothing about the medical risks associated with Redux. Consequently, defendants argue, there is no possibility of a recovery against Wurm, making his joinder in this action fraudulent.

The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals addressed the issue of removal grounded on diversity jurisdiction when it is alleged that a non-diverse defendant has been fraudulently joined in Crowe v. Coleman, 113 F.3d 1536 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). There the court stated:

In a removal case alleging fraudulent joinder, the removing party has the burden of proving that either: (1) there is no possibility the plaintiff can establish a cause of action against the resident defendant; or (2) the plaintiff has fraudulently pled jurisdictional facts to bring the resident defendant into state court. Cabaloceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). The burden of the removing party is a 'heavy one' B. Inc. v. Miller Brewing Co., 663 F.2d 545, 549 (5th Cir. Unit A 1981).

Id. at 1538. The standard is onerous because, absent fraudulent joinder, the plaintiffs have the absolute right to choose their forum. Courts must keep in mind that the plaintiff is the master of



his complaint and has the right to choose how and where he will fight his battle.

This consequence makes sense given the law that "absent fraudulent joinder, plaintiff has the right to select the forum, to elect whether to sue joint tortfeasors and to prosecute his own suit in his own way to a final determination." Parks v. The New York Times Co., 308 F.2d 474, 478 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1962). The strict construction of removal statutes also prevents "exposing the plaintiff to the possibility that he will win a final judgment in federal court, only to have it determined that the court lacked jurisdiction on removal," see Cowart Iron Works, Inc. v. Phillips Constr. Co., Inc., 507 F. Supp. 740, 744 (S.D. Ga.1981)(quoting 14A C. Wright, A. Miller & E. Cooper, Federal Practice and Procedure § 3721), a result that is costly not only for the plaintiff, but for all the parties and for society when the case must be re-litigated.

Id.

To establish fraudulent joinder of a resident defendant, the burden of proof on the removing party is a "heavy one," requiring clear and convincing evidence. Although affidavits and depositions may be considered, the court must not undertake to decide the merits of the claim while deciding whether there is a possibility a claim exists. The Crowe court reiterated:

While 'the proceeding appropriate for resolving a claim of fraudulent joinder is similar to that used for ruling on a motion for summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(b),' [B. Inc. v. Miller Brewing Co., 663 F.2d 545, 549, n.9 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir., Unit A 1981)], the jurisdictional inquiry 'must not subsume substantive determination.' Id. at 550. Over and over again, we stress that 'the trial court must be certain of its jurisdiction before embarking upon a safari in search of a judgment on the merits.' Id. at 548-49. When considering a motion for remand, federal courts are not to weigh the merits of a plaintiff's claim beyond determining whether it is an arguable one under state law. See id. 'If there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that joinder was proper and remand the case to state court.' Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440-41 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983), *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in* Georgetown Manor, Inc. v. Ethan Allen, Inc., 991 F.2d 1533 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

Id. (Emphasis added).

More recently, in Tillman v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, 253 F.3d 1302, 1305 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001), the court of appeals emphasized the limits of the fraudulent joinder analysis, saying:

For removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1441 to be proper, no defendant can be a citizen of the state in which the action was brought. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). Even if a named defendant is such a citizen, however, it is appropriate for a federal court to dismiss such a defendant and retain diversity jurisdiction if the complaint shows there is no possibility that the plaintiff can establish any cause of action against that defendant. See Triges v. John Crump Toyota, Inc., 154 F.3d 1284, 1287 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). "If there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to the state court." Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440-41 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983), *superceded by statute on other grounds as stated in* Wilson v. General Motors Corp., 888 F.2d 779 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). "The plaintiff need not have a winning case against the allegedly fraudulent defendant; he need only have a *possibility* of stating a valid cause of action in order for the joinder to be legitimate." Triges, 154 F.3d at 1287 (emphasis in original).

Id.; see also Tillman v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, 340 F.3d 1277, 1279 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003) ("If there is a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to state court."). Clearly, the fraudulent joinder issue does not permit the court to examine the merits of the claim asserted against a non-diverse defendant beyond seeking to determine whether there is "a possibility" that a state court might find a valid claim to be stated.

In this case, the court is persuaded that the plaintiffs have stated a legally possible claim against the non-diverse defendant, Wurm, in the form of a negligent fraud claim. To state such a possible claim, the plaintiffs need only allege that Wurm misrepresented certain material facts about the risks associated with use of Pondimin<sup>1</sup> and Redux and that plaintiffs, through their physicians,

<sup>1</sup> Wurm has filed an affidavit in which he states that he never sold, marketed, or promoted the drug Pondimin. Even if these plaintiffs all used only Pondimin, there is a "possible" basis for Wurm's liability. Wurm admits that when questioned by physicians about Pondimin, he attempted to provide answers based on the information he received from Wyeth. Thus, it remains "possible," as alleged in the complaint, that he made misstatements about the risks of using Pondimin, as well as Redux. Whether that "possibility" is something that can be developed factually goes to the merits of the claim and is beyond the fraudulent joinder analysis the court must undertake.

reasonably relied upon such misrepresentations. It is unimportant that Wurm did not know of the risks and, therefore, did not *intentionally* misrepresent the risks associated with these drugs. Alabama law recognizes an action for innocent or negligent misrepresentation as well as for reckless and intentional misrepresentations. For example, the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals has explained:

An innocent misrepresentation is as much a legal fraud as an intended misrepresentation. The good faith of a party in making what proves to be a material misrepresentation is immaterial as to whether there was an actionable fraud. Smith v. Reynolds Metals Co., 497 So. 2d 93 (Ala. 1986). Under the statute, even though a misrepresentation be made by mistake and innocent of any intent to deceive, if it is a material fact and is acted upon with belief in its truth by the one to whom it is made, it may constitute legal fraud. Mid-State Homes, Inc. v. Startley, 366 So. 2d 734 (Ala. Civ. App. 1979).

Goggans v. Realty Sales & Mortgage, 675 So. 2d 441, 443 (Ala. Civ. App., 1996); see also Cain v. Saunders, 813 So. 2d 891 (Ala. Civ. App. 2001).

Even if the court assumes that Wurm did not know of the PPH and valvular heart disease risks associated with these drugs and, therefore, did not recklessly or intentionally misstate what *he* knew, his innocent misrepresentations, at least as alleged by the complaint, understating the risks constitute a "possible" cause of action in Alabama. As long as it is possible that a state court may find that the complaint states a claim against the non-diverse defendant, even if it is a claim with poor prospects of ultimate success, the non-diverse defendant has not been fraudulently joined and the case must be remanded for lack of proper diversity jurisdiction.

The court is persuaded that the defendants have not carried the "heavy burden" of showing fraudulent joinder of Wurm. There is a possibility that the plaintiffs can state a claim against him,

as a sales representative who met with physicians and answered questions regarding the risks and benefits of these drugs, for negligently or innocently misrepresenting the material facts concerning the risks associated with the drugs. At the very least, the claim against Wurm is not so clearly lacking in substance that the court assuredly has subject-matter jurisdiction of this case. Questions must be resolved in favor of remand. In a contested removal, a presumption exists in favor of remanding the case to state court; accordingly, all disputes of fact must be resolved in favor of the plaintiff and all ambiguities of law must be resolved in favor of remand. Crowe v. Coleman, 113 F.3d 1536 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997); Whitt v. Sherman International Corp., 147 F.3d 1325 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Because Wurm, a non-diverse defendant, is not fraudulently joined in this action, diversity jurisdiction is lacking and the court must remand the case to the state court.

#### Order

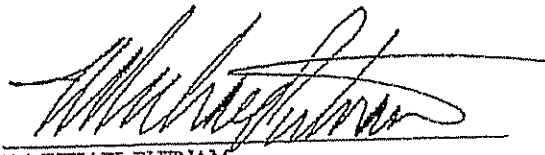
Based on the foregoing considerations, it is therefore, ORDERED that the plaintiffs' motion to remand is due to be and hereby is GRANTED. Upon the expiration of fifteen (15) days from the date of this Order, the Clerk is DIRECTED to REMAND this action to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, unless stayed by further Order of the court.

The defendants' motion to stay is DENIED.

Any party may seek a review of this Order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a) within ten (10) days after entry of this Order. Failure to seek a review may be deemed consent to the entry of this Order. See Roell v. Withrow, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 123 S. Ct. 1696, 155 L. Ed. 2d 775 (2003).

The Clerk is DIRECTED to forward a copy of the foregoing to all counsel of record.

DONE this 25<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2004.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Michael Putnam", written over a horizontal line.

: T. MICHAEL PUTNAM  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

04 FEB 24 AM 10:15

U.S. JUDGE  
H.D. ALABAMA

**ENTERED**

FEB 24 2004

Case No. CV-04-IMP-298-S

ANN MCGOWAN, BECKY PARTINGTON,  
and LAURA STANFIELD,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WYETH, INC., WYETH  
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,  
BEN LAVENDER, and ANTHONY  
CHERRY,

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER OF REMAND

This cause is before the court on the plaintiffs' emergency motion to remand, filed February 17, 2004, to which defendants responded with a motion to stay pending transfer to the MDL proceedings on February 19, 2004. The motion has been briefed by both sides, and the court finds that the action is due to be remanded.

Procedure History

Plaintiffs McGowan, Partington, and Stanfield filed their joint complaint against defendants Wyeth, Inc., and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Inc., (hereinafter collectively "Wyeth") and two of Wyeth's pharmaceutical salesmen, Ben Lavender and Anthony Cherry, in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, on January 16, 2004. The complaint alleges claims for "strict liability-defective product," "strict liability-failure to warn," "strict liability-failure to test," negligence, breach of warranties, fraud and misrepresentation, negligent and reckless misrepresentation, and conspiracy to defraud and fraudulently conceal, all arising from the plaintiffs' use of one or both of certain diet

medications manufactured and distributed by Wyeth, formerly known as American Home Products, Inc. In particular, the complaint alleges that Wyeth manufactured, marketed, and distributed two drugs, Pondimin (fenfluramine) and Redux (dexfenfluramine), which later were recognized as associated with several medical problems, including primary pulmonary hypertension and valvular heart disease. Plaintiffs allege that their doctors prescribed one or both of these drugs to them and, consequently, they have suffered medical injuries due to that use. With respect to defendants Lavender and Cherry, plaintiffs contend that these salesmen were one of the primary sources by which Wyeth communicated to physicians the risks and benefits associated with the use of these medications and, further, that these defendants either innocently, negligently, or recklessly failed to reveal to physicians all of the information known about the risks of using Pondimin and Redux.

Defendants timely removed the action to this court<sup>1</sup> on February 13, 2004, contending that the court has original diversity jurisdiction because Lavender and Cherry, both Alabama residents, are fraudulently joined and should be dismissed for purposes of establishing subject-matter jurisdiction. Plaintiffs have replied in their emergency motion, filed the next day, that Lavender and Cherry are not fraudulently joined and that the removal to this court was intended to do nothing more than delay the case long enough for it to be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to be joined with an MDL case pending there. Hence, the plaintiffs have requested the court to consider their remand motion on an expedited basis before the case can be transferred to the MDL court.

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<sup>1</sup> There has been a spate of these removals in the last few weeks. The undersigned himself has dealt with two earlier removals in Marshall, et al., v. Wyeth, Inc., et al., CV-04-TMP-179-S, and Johnson, et al., v. Wyeth, et al., CV-04-TMP-224-S. Consequently, the court is thoroughly familiar with the positions and arguments of the parties.

Fraudulent Joinder

The parties agree that the case involves more than \$75,000 in controversy and that the plaintiffs' citizenship is diverse from that of Wyeth. They also agree that Lavender and Cherry are Alabama residents and, therefore, not diverse from the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs assert for that reason that no diversity jurisdiction exists, the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the removal was improper, and the case is due to be remanded to the state circuit court. Defendants maintain, however, that Lavender and Cherry were fraudulently joined by plaintiffs simply to defeat diversity jurisdiction and, therefore, their presence in the case should be ignored for jurisdictional purposes. As the basis for this contention, defendants have offered evidence that Lavender and Cherry did not sell or promote the drug Pondimin at all and that they knew nothing about the medical risks associated with Redux. Consequently, defendants argue, there is no possibility of a recovery against either Lavender or Cherry, making their joinder in this action fraudulent.

The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals addressed the issue of removal grounded on diversity jurisdiction when it is alleged that a non-diverse defendant has been fraudulently joined in Crowe v. Coleman, 113 F.3d 1536 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). There the court stated:

In a removal case alleging fraudulent joinder, the removing party has the burden of proving that either: (1) there is no possibility the plaintiff can establish a cause of action against the resident defendant; or (2) the plaintiff has fraudulently pled jurisdictional facts to bring the resident defendant into state court. Cabalaceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). The burden of the removing party is a 'heavy one.' B. Inc. v. Miller Brewing Co., 663 F.2d 545, 549 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Unit A 1981).

Id. at 1538. The standard is onerous because, absent fraudulent joinder, the plaintiffs have the absolute right to choose their forum. Courts must keep in mind that the plaintiff is the master of his complaint and has the right to choose how and where he will fight his battle.



This consequence makes sense given the law that "absent fraudulent joinder, plaintiff has the right to select the forum, to elect whether to sue joint tortfeasors and to prosecute his own suit in his own way to a final determination." Parks v. The New York Times Co., 308 F.2d 474, 478 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1962). The strict construction of removal statutes also prevents "exposing the plaintiff to the possibility that he will win a final judgment in federal court, only to have it determined that the court lacked jurisdiction on removal," see Cowart Iron Works, Inc. v. Phillips Constr. Co., Inc., 507 F. Supp. 740, 744 (S.D. Ga.1981)(quoting 14A C. Wright, A. Miller & E. Cooper, Federal Practice and Procedure § 3721), a result that is costly not only for the plaintiff, but for all the parties and for society when the case must be re-litigated.

Id.

To establish fraudulent joinder of a resident defendant, the burden of proof on the removing party is a "heavy one," requiring clear and convincing evidence. Although affidavits and depositions may be considered, the court must not undertake to decide the merits of the claim while deciding whether there is a *possibility* a claim exists. The Crowe court reiterated:

While 'the proceeding appropriate for resolving a claim of fraudulent joinder is similar to that used for ruling on a motion for summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(b),' [B. Inc. v. Miller Brewing Co., 663 F.2d 545, 549, n 9 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir., Unit A 1981)], the jurisdictional inquiry 'must not subsume substantive determination.' Id. at 550. Over and over again, we stress that 'the trial court must be certain of its jurisdiction before embarking upon a safari in search of a judgment on the merits.' Id. at 548-49. When considering a motion for remand, federal courts are not to weigh the merits of a plaintiff's claim beyond determining whether it is an arguable one under state law. See id. 'If there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that joinder was proper and remand the case to state court.' Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440-41 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983), *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in* Georgetown Manor, Inc. v. Ethan Allen, Inc., 991 F.2d 1533 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

Id. (Emphasis added).

More recently, in Tillman v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, 253 F.3d 1302, 1305 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001), the court of appeals emphasized the limits of the fraudulent joinder analysis, saying:

For removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1441 to be proper, no defendant can be a citizen of the state in which the action was brought. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). Even if a named defendant is such a citizen, however, it is appropriate for a federal court to dismiss such a defendant and retain diversity jurisdiction if the complaint shows there is no possibility that the plaintiff can establish any cause of action against that defendant. See Triggs v. John Crump Toyota, Inc., 154 F.3d 1284, 1287 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). "If there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to the state court." Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440-41 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983), *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in* Wilson v. General Motors Corp., 888 F.2d 779 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). "The plaintiff need not have a winning case against the allegedly fraudulent defendant; he need only have a *possibility* of stating a valid cause of action in order for the joinder to be legitimate." Triggs, 154 F.3d at 1287 (emphasis in original).

Id.; see also Tillman v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, 340 F.3d 1277, 1279 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003) ("If there is a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to state court."). Clearly, the fraudulent joinder issue does not permit the court to examine the merits of the claim asserted against a non-diverse defendant beyond seeking to determine whether there is "a possibility" that a state court might find a valid claim to be stated.

In this case, the court is persuaded that the plaintiffs have stated a legally possible claim against the non-diverse defendants, Lavender and Cherry, in the form negligent fraud claims. To state such a possible claim, the plaintiffs need only allege that Lavender and Cherry misrepresented certain material facts about the risks associated with use of Pondimin<sup>2</sup> and Redux and that plaintiffs,

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<sup>2</sup> Lavender and Cherry have given affidavits in which they state they never sold, marketed, or promoted the drug Pondimin. Even if these plaintiffs all used only Pondimin, there is a "possible" basis for Lavender's and Cherry's liability. They admit that when questioned by physicians about Pondimin, they attempted to provide answers based on the information they received from Wyeth. Thus, it remains "possible," as alleged in the complaint, that they made misstatements about the risks of use of Pondimin as well as Redux. Whether that "possibility" is something that can be developed factually goes to the merits of the claim and is beyond the fraudulent joinder analysis the court must

through their physicians, reasonably relied upon such misrepresentations. It is unimportant that Lavender and Cherry did not know of the risks and, therefore, did not *intentionally* misrepresent the risks associated with these drugs. Alabama law recognizes an action for innocent or negligent misrepresentation as well as for reckless and intentional misrepresentations. For example, the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals has explained:

An innocent misrepresentation is as much a legal fraud as an intended misrepresentation. The good faith of a party in making what proves to be a material misrepresentation is immaterial as to whether there was an actionable fraud. Smith v. Reynolds Metals Co., 497 So. 2d 93 (Ala. 1986). Under the statute, even though a misrepresentation be made by mistake and innocent of any intent to deceive, if it is a material fact and is acted upon with belief in its truth by the one to whom it is made, it may constitute legal fraud. Mid-State Homes, Inc. v. Startlev, 366 So. 2d 734 (Ala. Civ. App. 1979).

Goggans v. Realty Sales & Mortgage, 675 So. 2d 441, 443 (Ala. Civ. App., 1996); see also Cain v. Saunders, 813 So. 2d 891 (Ala. Civ. App. 2001).

Even if the court assumes that Lavender and Cherry did not know of the PPH and valvular heart disease risks associated with these drugs and, therefore, did not recklessly or intentionally misstate what *they* knew, their innocent misrepresentations, at least as alleged by the complaint, understating the risks constitute a "possible" cause of action in Alabama. As long as it is possible that a state court may find that the complaint states a claim against the non-diverse defendant, even if it is a claim with poor prospects of ultimate success, the non-diverse defendant has not been fraudulently joined and the case must be remanded for lack of proper diversity jurisdiction.

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undertake.

The court is persuaded that the defendants have not carried the "heavy burden" of showing fraudulent joinder of Lavender and Cherry. There is a possibility that the plaintiffs can state a claim against them, as sales representatives who met with physicians and answered questions regarding the risks and benefits of these drugs, for negligently or innocently misrepresenting the material facts concerning the risks associated with the drugs. At the very least, the claim against Lavender and Cherry is not so clearly lacking in substance that the court assuredly has subject-matter jurisdiction of this case. Uncertainties must be resolved in favor of remand. In a contested removal, a presumption exists in favor of remanding the case to state court; accordingly, all disputes of fact must be resolved in favor of the plaintiff and all ambiguities of law must be resolved in favor of remand. Crowe v. Coleman, 113 F.3d 1536 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997); Whitt v. Sherman International Corp., 147 F.3d 1325 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Because Lavender and Cherry are not fraudulently joined in this action, diversity jurisdiction is lacking and the court must remand the case to the state court.

#### Order

Based on the foregoing considerations, it is therefore, ORDERED that the plaintiffs' motion to remand is due to be and hereby is GRANTED. Upon the expiration of fifteen (15) days from the date of this Order, the Clerk is DIRECTED to REMAND this action to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, unless stayed by further order of the court.

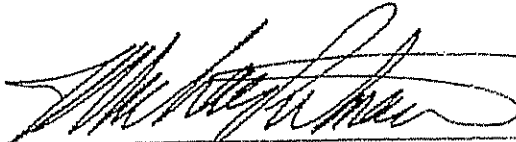
The defendants' motion to stay is DENIED.

Any party may seek a review of this Order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a) within ten (10) days after entry of this Order. Failure to seek a review may be deemed consent to

the entry of this Order. See Roell v. Withrow, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 123 S. Ct. 1696, 155 L. Ed. 2d 775 (2003).

The Clerk is DIRECTED to forward a copy of the foregoing to all counsel of record.

DONE this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2004.

  
T. MICHAEL PUTNAM  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

02/25, 2004 16:12 FAX 2052523536

K Stephen Jackson PC

@002/002

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT **FILED**  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
JASPER DIVISION

04 FEB 25 PM 1:51  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

MARTHA M. DAVIS,

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

CASE NO. CV 03-J-3167-J

WYETH, et al.,

DEFENDANTS.

**ENTERED**  
*asl*  
FEB 25 2004

**ORDER**

In accordance with the accompanying memorandum opinion entered this day,

It is **ORDERED** by the court that the plaintiff's motion to remand (doc.10) is **GRANTED**, the court finding that this action was improvidently removed. The plaintiff's motion for sanctions is **DENIED**. This case is hereby **REMANDED** to the Circuit Court of Walker County, Alabama.

**DONE** and **ORDERED** this the 25 day of February, 2003.

*[Signature]*  
INGE P. JOHNSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

18

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
JASPER DIVISION

FILED  
04 FEB 25 PM 1:5  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

MARTHA M. DAVIS,

PLAINTIFF,

vs.

CASE NO. CV 03-J-3167-J

WYETH, et al.,

DEFENDANTS.

ENTERED  
FEB 25 2004

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the court on the plaintiff's motion to remand and motion for sanctions (doc. 10) and the defendant's opposition to remand (doc. 13). The court having previously stayed this matter pending decision on conditional transfer by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, said stay is hereby **LIFTED**.<sup>1</sup> Having considered the motion to remand and the opposition thereto, the court finds as follows:

Plaintiff filed suit in the Circuit Court of Walker County against defendant Wyeth, Inc. ("Wyeth"), and three of defendant Wyeth's pharmaceutical sales representatives, Mary Lou Carnaggio, Nikki N. Windham and David Wurm. The parties do not dispute that the sales representatives are Alabama residents. The plaintiff asserts claims under the Alabama Extended Manufacturer's Liability Doctrine

<sup>1</sup>The court has received notice from the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation concerning opposition to the conditional transfer order. Said notice further states that said conditional transfer order "does not in any way limit the pretrial jurisdiction of [this] court." The letter further encourages the court to rule on "a motion pending before you in the action - particularly a motion to remand to state court..." Given this stance by the Judicial Panel, this court has revisited its prior stay of this litigation and the motion to remand pending before it.

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(AEMLD), failure to warn, breach of warranty of merchantability, negligence, wantonness and fraud, misrepresentation and suppression arising from her use of the diet drugs fenfluramine (Pondimin) and dexfenfluramine (Redux). These diet drugs were removed from the market in 1997 due to their association with medical problems such as primary pulmonary hypertension and heart valve defects. Complaint, ¶¶ 14, 25-49. Defendant Wyeth removed this action from the Circuit Court of Walker County, Alabama, asserting that this court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 and that the individual defendants were fraudulently joined as the plaintiff has no reasonable possibility of prevailing on any of her claims against them. Notice of Removal, ¶¶ 4, 7.

"Diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 requires complete diversity - every plaintiff must be diverse from every defendant." *Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp.*, 77 F.3d 1353, 1359 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir.1996), rev'd on other grounds, *Cohen v. Office Depot, Inc.*, 204 F.3d 1069 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). See also *Carden v. Arkoma Associates*, 494 U.S. 185, 187, 110 S.Ct. 1015, 1017, 94 L.Ed.2d 615 (1990) ("Since its enactment, we have interpreted the diversity statute to require 'complete diversity' of citizenship); citing *Strawbridge v. Curtiss*, 3 Cranch 267, 2 L.Ed. 435 (1806).

The only means by which this case may remain in this court is if the lack of diversity which appears on the face of the complaint is through the fraudulent joinder



of the non-diverse party, as alleged by the defendant. Joinder is fraudulent when "there is no possibility that the plaintiff can prove a cause of action against the resident (non-diverse) defendant." *Coker v. Amoco Oil Co.*, 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983), *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in Georgetown Manor, Inc. v. Ethan Allen, Inc.*, 991 F.2d 1533 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

"If there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any one of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and remand the case to the state court." *Coker*, 709 F.2d at 1440-41. The plaintiff need not have a winning case against the allegedly fraudulent defendant; he need only have a possibility of stating a valid cause of action in order for the joinder to be legitimate.

*Triggs v. John Crump Toyota, Inc.*, 154 F.3d 1284, 1287 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998).

The defendant, as the party removing the action to federal court, have the burden to establish federal jurisdiction. See *Pacheco de Perez v. AT & T Co.*, 139 F.3d 1368, 1373 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998); *Diaz v. Sheppard*, 85 F.3d 1502, 1505 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). All doubts (and uncertainties) about federal court jurisdiction must be resolved in favor of a remand to state court. *Burns v. Windsor Ins. Co.*, 31 F.3d 1092, 1095 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994)); *Diaz*, 85 F.3d at 1505. "The burden of the removing defendant is a 'heavy one.' To determine whether the case should be remanded, the district court must evaluate the factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and must

resolve any uncertainties in favor of the plaintiff." *Crowe v. Coleman*, 113 F.3d 1536, 1538 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir.1997) (citation omitted).<sup>2</sup>

Plaintiff alleges in her complaint that each of the defendants promoted, detailed, distributed, sold, and/or marketed and made representations to Dr. Jerry V. Mosely, the plaintiff's physician, concerning these drugs. Complaint, ¶ 8. Based on these representations, the plaintiff was prescribed these drugs by her physician. *Id.* Defendant Wyeth argues that the individual defendants never promoted Pondimin and hence, said individual defendants can not be liable for the plaintiffs' injuries from Pondimin. Defendant's opposition, at 4. However, this argument goes to the merits of the plaintiff's claim against the individual defendants, which is not the issue before this court. The fact that plaintiff may not ultimately prevail against any of the individual defendants is not a proper inquiry for this court in considering a motion to remand. Rather, this court may only consider whether the plaintiff has the possibility of stating a valid cause of action against the non-diverse defendants. *Triggs*, 154 F.3d at 1287. The individual defendants admit that they promoted Redux to physicians based on information provided to them by Wyeth. See e.g., Affidavit

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<sup>2</sup>This court is cognizant of the Eleventh Circuit's admonition in *Burns v. Windsor Insurance Company*, 31 F.3d 1092, 1095 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir.1994), where the Court stated "Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. While a defendant does have a right, by statute, to remove in certain situations, plaintiff is still the master of his own claim (citations omitted). Defendant's right to remove and plaintiff's right to chose his own forum are not on equal footing ... removal statutes are construed narrowly ... uncertainties are resolved in favor of remand (citations omitted)."

of defendant Wurm, ¶ 5, 7. Because the court need only find one possible valid cause of action against the non-diverse defendants, the court considers only the plaintiff's claim of fraud, misrepresentation and suppression (Count VI), which the plaintiff has pleaded against all defendants.<sup>3</sup>

To establish misrepresentation under Alabama law, irrespective of whether the misrepresentation was made willfully, recklessly, or mistakenly, the plaintiff must prove (1) a false representation, (2) that the false representation concerned an existing material fact, (3) that the plaintiff relied on the false representation, and (4) that the plaintiff was damaged as a proximate result of the reliance. *Chase v. Kawasaki Motors Corp.*, 140 F.Supp.2d 1280, 1291 (M.D.Ala.2001). The fact that the representation was made to a different individual than the one suffering the injury is not fatal to a claim for misrepresentation under Alabama law. See *Thomas v. Halstead*, 605 So.2d 1181, 1184 (Ala.1992) ("if a third person is injured by the deceit, he may recover against the one who made possible the damages to him by practicing the deceit in the first place"); *Chase*, 140 F.Supp.2d at 1291, n. 8 ("The court notes that under Alabama law it is not always required that a plaintiff prove that a misrepresentation was made directly to him, so long as his injuries resulted from the

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<sup>3</sup>The court has not considered whether Counts I-V state possibly valid causes of action against the individual defendants. Rather, as only one stated cause of action must have a possibility of validity to destroy diversity jurisdiction, the court makes no judgment as to any cause of action stated in the complaint other than the count for misrepresentation.

misrepresentation"). Thus "there is a duty not to make a false representation to those to whom a defendant intends, for his own purposes, to reach and influence by the representation." *Wheelan v. Sessions*, 50 F.Supp.2d 1168, 1174 (M.D.Ala.1999) (quoting *Colonial Bank of Ala. v. Ridley & Schweigert*, 551 So.2d 390, 396 (Ala.1989)).

Common sense dictates that the reason drug representatives make representations to physicians is to encourage physicians to prescribe the products the representatives promote to the physicians' patients. In other words, the drug representatives should have reasonably foreseen that the physicians' reliance on their representations would cause the prescription by the physicians of the products they promote to the physicians' patients for their consumption. There can be no other purpose to promote said products to physicians. Such a situation is clearly within Alabama law on third party standing in misrepresentation cases. "[T]he entire basis for third party standing in misrepresentation cases is that the deceiver contemplated that the third party would be induced to act by the deceiver's misstatements made to someone else." *Chase*, 140 F.Supp.2d at 1293, citing *Sims v. Tigrett*, 229 Ala. 486, 158 So. 326, 330 (1934). See also *Ex parte Grand Manor Inc.*, 778 So.2d 173, 182 (Ala.2000) ("If the fraudulent statement is made with the intent and expectation that the one to whom it is made will pass the statement on to the plaintiff, then the plaintiff

is entitled to rely on that statement, even if it is not made personally or directly to the plaintiff"); 37 Am.Jur.2d § 292 ("Third parties may recover damages for a fraudulent misrepresentation if they can establish that they relied upon the misrepresentation to their detriment and that the defendant intended the misrepresentation to be conveyed to them"). The court is therefore of the opinion that the plaintiff has stated a cause of action for misrepresentation against the non-diverse defendants.

Under Alabama law, this meets the requirement of "a possibility" of stating a valid cause of action. That is all that is necessary for joinder not to be fraudulent. The allegation that the individual defendants misrepresented material facts about Pondimin and Redux to a physician, who thereafter, and in reliance on said representations, prescribed these medications to a patient who was injured by them, possibly states a valid cause of action. The fact that the drug representatives made no attempt to ascertain the truth of the facts they presented is not a bar to liability under Alabama law. Rather, even an innocent misrepresentation made in good faith may constitute a legal fraud if such misrepresentation is of a material fact. See *Goggans v. Realty Sales & Mortgage*, 675 So.2d 441, 443 (Ala.Civ.App.1979).

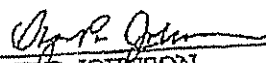
Having reviewed the allegations set forth in Count VI of the plaintiff's complaint, the court finds such allegations do state a possible cause of action against the resident defendants. The plaintiff need not have a winning case against the

allegedly fraudulent defendant; she need only have a possibility of stating a valid cause of action in order for the joinder to be legitimate. *Triggs*, 154 F.3d at 1287. That possibility exists in the pleadings before this court.

Having found that the plaintiff has stated a claim against the non-diverse defendants, this court finds that complete diversity between all parties is lacking. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441(b) ("Any other such action shall be removable only if none of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the state in which such action is brought"). Thus, the court finds that the joinder was proper and must remand the case to the state court. See *Coker*, 709 F.2d at 1440-41.

The court having considered the foregoing and finding that this case has been improvidently removed, the court shall grant the plaintiff's motion to remand this case to the Circuit Court of Walker County, Alabama, by separate Order.

DONE this the 25 day of February, 2004.

  
INGE P. JOHNSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
MIDDLE DIVISION

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
ND OF ALABAMA

RHONDA P. BRADFORD, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: CV 03-P-3157-M

**ENTERED**

FEB 27 2004

ORDER

Pending before the court are several motions including Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand (Doc. #10) filed on December 22, 2003, and Plaintiffs' Motion for Emergency Hearing and/or Ruling (Doc. #34) filed on February 25, 2004.

On February 20, 2004, the Chairman of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Judge Wm. Tettrell Hodges, sent a letter to all judges, including the undersigned, involved with MDL-1203—*In re Diet Drugs (Phentermine/Fenfluramine/Dexfenfluramine) Products Liability Litigation*. In this notice, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation encouraged judges to issue rulings on pending motions and in particular, motions to remand.

With this directive from the Judicial Panel in mind and based upon the analysis set forth in recent related remand decisions by other judges of this court, Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand is **GRANTED**, and this case is **REMANDED** to the Circuit Court of Etowah County. See, e.g., *Martha M. Davis v. Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Jasper Division, CV 03-J-3167-J, February 25, 2004 (Doc. #17); *Ann McGowan, et al. v. Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-

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TMP-298-S, February 24, 2004 (Doc. #12); *Juanita Johnson, et al. v. Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-224-S, February 23, 2004 (Doc. #11); *Javenari Marshal, et al. v. Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-179-S, February 18, 2004 (Doc. #17).

Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Motion for Emergency Hearing and/or Ruling (Doc. #34) is GRANTED IN PART as to the request for a ruling and DENIED IN PART as to the request for an emergency hearing. Plaintiffs' Motion for Sanctions (Doc. #10) is DENIED. Defendants' Motion to Stay (Doc. #23) filed on January 21, 2004, is DENIED. The various pending motions to strike (Docs. #24, #27, #29, #32) are MOOT. Defendants' Motion to Amend Answer (Doc. #16) filed on January 13, 2004, remains pending and will be transferred back with the court file to the Circuit Court of Etowah County.

DONE and ORDERED this 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2004.

R. David Proctor  
R. DAVID PROCTOR  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
MIDDLE DIVISION

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

JOHN W. SMITH,

Plaintiff,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: CV 04-P-226-M

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**ENTERED**


FEB 27 2004

ORDER

On February 16, 2004, the court entered an Order staying this litigation pending action by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. See *In re Diet Drugs (Phentermine/Fenfluramine/Desfenfluramine) Products Liability Litigation*, MDL-1203. (Doc. #11) Based upon the analysis set forth in recent related remand decisions by other judges of this court, the stay is **LIFTED**, Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand (Doc. #8) filed on February 10, 2004, is **GRANTED**, and this case is **REMANDED** to the Circuit Court of DeKalb County. See, e.g., *Martha M. Davis v. Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Jasper Division, CV 03-J-3167-J, February 25, 2004 (Doc. #17); *Ann McGowan, et al. v. Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-298-S, February 24, 2004 (Doc. #12); *Juanita Johnson, et al. v. Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-224-S, February 23, 2004 (Doc. #11); *Jevenari Marshal, et al. v. Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-179-S, February 18, 2004 (Doc. #17). Plaintiffs' Motion for Sanctions (Doc. #8) is **DENIED**.

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DONE and ORDERED this 27<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2004.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
R. DAVID PROCTOR  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
MIDDLE DIVISION

04 FEB 27 AM 10:28  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

BOUDREAUX, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: CV 04-P-227-M

**ENTERED**

FEB 27 2004

ORDER

On February 18, 2004, the court entered an Order staying this litigation pending action by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. See *In re Diet Drugs (Phentermine/Fenfluramine /Desfenfluramine) Products Liability Litigation*, MDL-1203. (Doc. #11). Based upon the analysis set forth in recent related remand decisions by other judges of this court, the stay is **LIFTED**. Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand (Doc. #8) filed on February 10, 2004, is **GRANTED**, and this case is **REMANDED** to the Circuit Court of Marshall County. See, e.g., *Martha M. Davis v Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Jasper Division, CV 03-J-3167-J, February 25, 2004 (Doc. #17); *Ann McGowan, et al. v Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-298-S, February 24, 2004 (Doc. #12); *Jannita Johnson, et al. v Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-224-S, February 23, 2004 (Doc. #11); *Jevenari Marshal, et al. v Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-179-S, February 18, 2004 (Doc. #17). Plaintiffs' Motion for Sanctions (Doc. #8) is **DENIED**.

**COPY**

☒ Steve  
☒ Tina  
☒ Josh  
☒ Jimmy  
☐ Joel  
☐ Lori

☒ Lisa  
☐ Sheron  
☐ Kim  
☐ Robert  
☐ Meredith  
☐ Ashley

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02/27/2004 13:21 FAX 2052523536

K Stephen JACKSON PC

0004

DONE and ORDERED this 27<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2004

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
R. DAVID PROCTOR  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
JASPER DIVISION

FILED

04 MAR -2 PM 3:30

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

MILDRED BRIDGES,

Plaintiff,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.  
04-AR-0297-J

ENTERED

MAR 02 2004

ORDER OF REMAND

For the separate and several reasons articulated by Honorable Inge Johnson of this court in *Davis v. Wyeth, et al*, CV-03-J-3167-J, and by other judges of this court in similar cases, this court finds that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over the above-entitled removed case. The court is not prepared to express the belief that there is no reasonable possibility that Alabama courts will allow the joinder of an agent of a manufacturer as a defendant in an Alabama Extended Manufacturer's Liability Doctrine (AEMLD) case. See the muddy water stirred by *Tillman v. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, \_\_\_\_ So. 2d \_\_\_\_, 2003 WL 21489707 (Ala.). Accordingly, the motion to remand filed by plaintiff, Mildred Bridges, is GRANTED, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1447(c), and the above-entitled case is hereby REMANDED to the Circuit Court of Walker County, Alabama, from which it was improvidently removed.

Defendant, Wyeth, has, in the alternative, requested a certification for interlocutory appeal to the Eleventh Circuit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b). Upon reflection, the court is

just as unwilling attempt to pass off to the Eleventh Circuit this serious question of Alabama law as it is to pass it off to the Multi-District Panel.

The Clerk is DIRECTED to effectuate this order.

The parties shall bear their own respective costs in this court.

DONE this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of March, 2004.

  
WILLIAM M. ACKERS, JR.  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

FILED

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U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

DEBRA HOUGE, et al.,

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

WYETH, et al.,

DEFENDANTS.

CV-04-H-393-S

ENTERED

MAR 05 2004

ORDER OF REMAND

The court has before it plaintiffs' emergency motion to remand filed March 2, 2004 and the response thereto of Wyeth filed on March 4, 2004 titled "Wyeth's Motion to Stay to Allow Transfer to the Multi-District Litigation Proceeding." Wyeth's motion includes a memo addressing the merits of a possible stay, and in paragraph one of Wyeth's motion counsel discusses a number of cases out of the three district courts in Alabama confronted with the same or a related issue with which this court is confronted. It is interesting to note that none of the ten very recent orders of Judges Clemon, Johnson, Bowdre, Proctor, and Acker, and Magistrate Judges Putnam and Armstrong of the Northern District of Alabama listed in footnote 3, *infra*, are included in the otherwise exhaustive list of relevant cases. The court also

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has before it plaintiffs' opposition to Wyeth's motion to stay.<sup>1</sup>

It is clear to the undersigned that jurisdictional issues in a removed case should be decided as quickly as possible. The failure to do so may allow an improperly removed case to languish for many, many months before being remanded to state court.<sup>2</sup> Where a motion to remand is founded only on a claim of fraudulent joinder as is the circumstance before this court,<sup>3</sup> the motion can be resolved quickly. The court is to consider whether the removing party has met the onerous burden<sup>4</sup> of showing that "there

---

<sup>1</sup> Interestingly, plaintiff's opposition was filed on March 2, 2004 in "anticipation" of defendant's March 4, 2004 motion.

<sup>2</sup> It is not irrelevant that on February 20, 2004, the Chairman of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, District Judge Wm. Terrell Hodges, sent a letter to all judges involved with MDL-1203 - In re Diet Drugs (Phentermine/Fenfluramine/Dexfenfluramine) Products Liability Litigation. In this letter, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation encouraged judges to issue rulings on pending motions and in particular, motions to remand.

<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff's emergency motion to remand is based on the same issue recently addressed by the following judges in this district: Chief Judge U.W. Clemon (CV-03-C-2564-M), Judge William Acker (CV-04-AR-0297-J), Judge Karon Bowdre (CV-03-BE-2876-S and CV-04-BE-27-E), Judge Inge Johnson (CV-03-J-3167-J), Judge David Proctor (CV-03-P-3157-M and CV-04-P-226-M), Magistrate Judge Robert Armstrong (CV-03-RR-3378-E), and Magistrate Judge Michael Putnam (CV-04-TMP-179-S and CV-04-TMP-296-S). All of these judges have entered remand orders in factually similar cases to the one with which this court is presented. However, the application of the law pertinent to removal and fraudulent joinder is particularly well stated in Judge Putnam's orders of remand, and therefore it is Magistrate Putnam's orders to remand which this court follows most closely.

<sup>4</sup> The standard facing the removing party is an onerous one because absent fraudulent joinder, plaintiffs have the absolute right to choose their forum.



is no possibility that the plaintiff can establish a cause of action against the resident defendant."<sup>5</sup> Crowe v. Coleman, 113 F.3d 1536, 1538 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). The merits of the claim against a diversity destroying defendant must not be weighed by the federal court; rather the task for the court is merely to determine whether the claim against a non-diverse defendant is a possible one under applicable state law. See id. The court must find joinder proper and remand to state court if there is any possibility that, on the facts as pled, the complaint states a cause of action against any non-diverse defendant. See Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440-41 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983) (emphasis added).

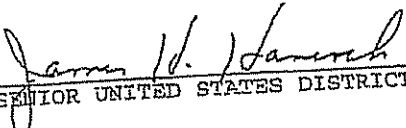
For the foregoing reasons, Wyeth's motion to stay is DENIED. And upon review of the record, the court is persuaded that under Alabama law the plaintiffs have stated a legally possible claim against the non-diverse defendants, Lavender and Cherry.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The removing party may also succeed in a claim for fraudulent joinder by proving that "the plaintiff has fraudulently pled jurisdictional facts to bring the resident defendant into state court." Crowe, 113 F.3d at 1538. Defendant Wyeth does not attempt to show fraudulent joinder by use of this second method.

<sup>6</sup> Lavender and Cherry have given affidavits stating that they never advertised, assembled, created, designed, detailed, distributed, labeled, made, manufactured, marketed, packaged, promoted, sold, sterilized, supplied, tested, or warranted the drug Pondimin. They also state that they never assembled, created, designed, distributed, labeled, made, manufactured, packaged, sold, sterilized, supplied, tested, or warranted the drug Redux. They assert that they were not aware of any alleged association between Pondimin and Redux and/or valvular heart disease until the time such an allegation was publicized.

Therefore, plaintiff's emergency motion to remand is GRANTED and this case is REMANDED to the Circuit Court of Blount County, Alabama for all further proceedings.

DONE this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2004.

  
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Nevertheless, Lavender and Cherry's alleged innocent misrepresentations understating the risks associated with the use of the combination of drugs for weight loss constitutes a possible cause of action under Alabama law. See Ala. Code § 6-5-101 (Michie 1993); see also Ala. Pattern Jury Instructions Civil, 2d., ADJI 18.03 (1993).

FILED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DIST. OF ALA.

JOAN REEDER,  
Plaintiff,

v.

WYETH, a corporation,  
et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.  
04-T-066-N

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiff's motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiff that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiff has colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident

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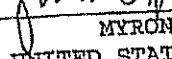
defendant (that is, plaintiff has reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiff's motions to remand, filed on January 30, 2004 (doc. no. 8), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Elmore County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 8th day of March, 2004.

  
MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

FILED  
MAR 8 2004

EARLENE BROGDEN, et al., )  
 )  
 plaintiffs, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 WYETH, a corporation, )  
 et al., )  
 )  
 Defendants. )

CLERK  
U. S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DIST. OF ALA.

CIVIL ACTION NO.  
04-T-068-S

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalcata v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any

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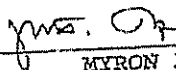
resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on January 30, 2004 (doc. no. 7), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Dale County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 8th day of March, 2004.

  
MYRON E. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
MIDDLE DIVISION

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U.S. DIST. CT. COUNTY  
ND OF ALABAMA

WLMA SUE EATON, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WYETH, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: CV 04-P-380-M

ENTERED  
MAR - 9 2004

ORDER

This case is before the court on Plaintiffs' Emergency Motion to Remand (Doc. # 9) filed on February 27, 2004; Defendant Wyeth's Motion for Entry of Briefing Schedule (Doc. # 10) filed March 2, 2004; and Defendant Wyeth's Motion to Stay to Allow Transfer to the Multi-District Litigation Proceeding (Doc. # 11) filed on March 4, 2004. Plaintiffs' motion is **GRANTED**, and this case is **REMANDED** to the Circuit Court of Marshall County. *See, e.g., Martha M. Davis v. Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Jasper Division, CV 03-J-3167-J, February 25, 2004 (Doc. #17); *Ann McGowan, et al. v. Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-298-S, February 24, 2004 (Doc. #12); *Juanita Johnson, et al. v. Wyeth, et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-224-S, February 23, 2004 (Doc. #11); *Jevenari Marshal, et al. v. Wyeth, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division, CV 04-TMP-179-S, February 18, 2004 (Doc. #17). Defendant Wyeth's motions for entry of briefing schedule (Doc. # 10) and motion to stay (Doc. # 11) are **DENIED**.

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DONE and ORDERED this 8<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2004.

RDP  
R. DAVID PROCTOR  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

|                    |   |                  |
|--------------------|---|------------------|
| KIM ALLEN, et al., | ) |                  |
|                    | ) |                  |
| Plaintiffs,        | ) |                  |
|                    | ) |                  |
| v.                 | ) | CIVIL ACTION NO. |
|                    | ) | 2:04cv0238-T     |
|                    | ) |                  |
| WYETH,             | ) |                  |
| et al.,            | ) |                  |
|                    | ) |                  |
| Defendants.        | ) |                  |

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553,

1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on March 12, 2004 (doc. no. 7), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 9th day of April, 2004.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson

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MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

|                          |   |                  |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| EUNICE CHESTNUT, et al., | ) |                  |
|                          | ) |                  |
| Plaintiffs,              | ) |                  |
|                          | ) |                  |
| v.                       | ) | CIVIL ACTION NO. |
|                          | ) | 1:04cv0295-T     |
| WYETH,                   | ) |                  |
| et al.,                  | ) |                  |
|                          | ) |                  |
| Defendants.              | ) |                  |

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553,

1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on April 1, 2004 (doc. no. 8), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Geneva County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 3th day of May, 2004.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson

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MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

As recognized by other federal Courts in Alabama, the grounds upon which Wyeth contends that the Wyeth Sales Representatives Paul Windburn and John Land have been fraudulently joined go to the merits of plaintiffs' claims against these individual resident

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defendants, which is not a proper inquiry for this Court, rather than the viability of the claims themselves.<sup>1</sup> See e.g., *Martha M. Davis v. Wyeth, et al.*, Civil Action No. CV 03-J-3167-J (N.D. Ala. February 25, 2004)(J. Johnson). See also, *Michael Hall, et al. v. Wyeth, et al.*, Civil Action No. CV 04-J-0434-NE (N.D. Ala. March 9, 2004)(J. Johnson); *Smith v. Wyeth et al.*, Civil Action No. CV 04-P-226-M (N.D. Ala. February 27, 2004)(J. Proctor); *Sharon C. Crittenden, et al., v. Wyeth, et al.*, Civil Action No. 03-I-920-N (M.D. Ala. November 21, 2003)(J. Thompson); *Pamela Floyd, et al., v. Wyeth, et al.*, Civil Action No. 03-C-2564-M (N.D. Ala. October 20, 2003)(J. Clemon); *Haleb v. Merck & Co., Inc., et al.*, Civil Action No. CV 03-AR-1026-M (N.D. Ala. June 26, 2003) (J. Acker).

This Court cannot declare at this juncture of the litigation that "there is no possibility that the plaintiff[s] can prove a cause of action against the resident (non-diverse) defendant[s]," a prerequisite to any declaration that the resident defendants were fraudulently joined. *Coker v. Amoco Oil Co.*, 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). See also, *Triggs v. John Crump Toyota, Inc.*, 154 F.3d 1284, 1287 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998)("The plaintiff need not have a winning case against the allegedly fraudulent defendant; he need only have the possibility of stating a valid cause of action in order for the joinder to be legitimate.").

For the above stated reasons, it is ORDERED that the Orders entered by this Court on February 5, 2004 (Doc. 11) denying plaintiffs' motion to remand and February 19, 2004

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<sup>1</sup>Consequently, Wyeth's reliance on such cases as *Fisher v. Comer Plantation, Inc.* 772 So.2d 455 (Ala. 2000), and *Speigner v. Howard*, 502 So.2d 367 (Ala. 1987), is misguided because they were decided on the merits on motions for summary judgment following the completion of discovery

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(Doc. 13) granting Wyeth's motion to stay, be and are hereby VACATED AND SET  
ASIDE. In lieu thereof, it is now ORDERED that plaintiffs' motion to remand (Doc. 6) be  
and is hereby GRANTED. The Clerk is directed to take such steps as are necessary to  
transfer this case back to the Circuit Court of Dallas County, Alabama, from whence it was  
removed.

As a final matter, the Court acknowledges that plaintiffs' motion to remand also  
contained a motion for sanctions against Wyeth. The Court concludes, however, that  
sufficient questions existed concerning the appropriateness of removal, as evidenced by  
this Court's initial decision to deny remand, to preclude the requisite finding that the  
removal in this case was not only improvident but done in bad faith. It is therefore  
ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for sanctions be and is hereby DENIED.

DONE this 29th day of March, 2004.

s/ W. B. Hand  
SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

|                       |   |                  |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| JERRY BRADEN, et al., | ) |                  |
|                       | ) |                  |
| Plaintiffs,           | ) |                  |
|                       | ) |                  |
| v.                    | ) | CIVIL ACTION NO. |
|                       | ) | 1:04cv0384-T     |
|                       | ) |                  |
| WYETH, etc.,          | ) |                  |
| et al.,               | ) |                  |
|                       | ) |                  |
| Defendants.           | ) |                  |

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant



(that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on April 27, 2004 (doc. no. 9), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Coffee County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 24th day of May, 2004.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson

MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

|                            |   |                  |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| BARBARA CULPEPPER, et al., | ) |                  |
|                            | ) |                  |
| Plaintiffs,                | ) |                  |
|                            | ) |                  |
| v.                         | ) | CIVIL ACTION NO. |
|                            | ) | 2:04cv0411-T     |
|                            | ) |                  |
| WYETH, INC.,               | ) |                  |
| et al.,                    | ) |                  |
|                            | ) |                  |
| Defendants.                | ) |                  |

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant

(that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on May 4, 2004 (doc. no. 10), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 24th day of May, 2004.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson

MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

|                     |   |                  |
|---------------------|---|------------------|
| LONNE KING, et al., | ) |                  |
|                     | ) |                  |
| Plaintiffs,         | ) |                  |
|                     | ) |                  |
| v.                  | ) | CIVIL ACTION NO. |
|                     | ) | 2:04cv0409-T     |
| WYETH, INC., etc.,  | ) |                  |
| et al.,             | ) |                  |
|                     | ) |                  |
| Defendants.         | ) |                  |

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant

(that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on May 4, 2004 (doc. no. 1), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 24th day of May, 2004.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson

---

MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

|                           |   |                  |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| VICTORIA BENNETT, et al., | ) |                  |
|                           | ) |                  |
| Plaintiffs,               | ) |                  |
|                           | ) |                  |
| v.                        | ) | CIVIL ACTION NO. |
|                           | ) | 2:04cv0415-T     |
| WYETH, INC., etc.,        | ) |                  |
| et al.,                   | ) |                  |
|                           | ) |                  |
| Defendants.               | ) |                  |

ORDER

This lawsuit, which was removed from state to federal court based on diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1332, 1441, is now before the court on plaintiffs' motion to remand. The court agrees with plaintiffs that this case should be remanded to state court. First, there has not been fraudulent joinder of any resident defendant (that is, plaintiffs have colorable claims against such a defendant), see Coker v. Amoco Oil Co., 709 F.2d 1433, 1440 (11th Cir. 1983); Cabalceta v. Standard Fruit Co., 883 F.2d 1553, 1561 (11th Cir. 1989). Second, there has not been fraudulent misjoinder of any resident defendant

(that is, plaintiffs have reasonably joined such a defendant with other defendants pursuant to Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), see Tapscott v. MS Dealer Service Corp., 77 F.3d 1353, 1360 (11th Cir. 1996).

Accordingly, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT, and DECREE of the court that plaintiffs' motion to remand, filed on May 4, 2004 (doc. no. 9), is granted and that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1447(c), this cause is remanded to the Circuit Court of Crenshaw County, Alabama.

It is further ORDERED that all other outstanding motions are denied.

The clerk of the court is DIRECTED to take appropriate steps to effect the remand.

DONE, this the 2nd day of June, 2004.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson

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MYRON H. THOMPSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE